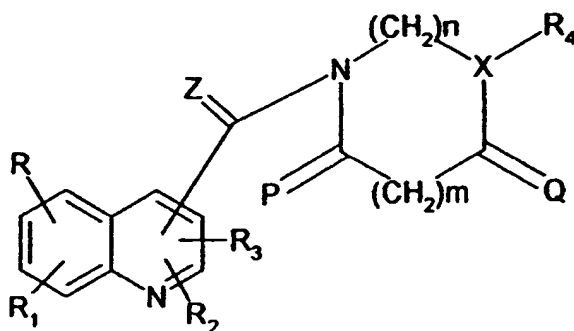


CLEAN VERSION OF WRITTEN CLAIM

I. (Amended) Quinoline derivatives according to the formula 1



formula 1

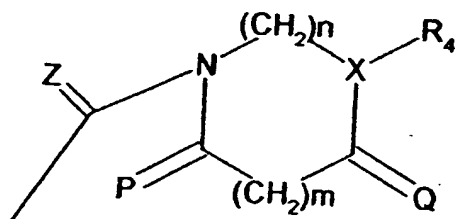
in which

R, R₁, R₂, R₃ can be attached to any of the quinoline carbon atoms C₂ to C₈, are identical or different and independently of one another denote hydrogen, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkylcarbonyl, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkoxy, halogen, aryl-C₁₋₈ alkoxy, nitro, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, C₁₋₈ alkoxycarbonylamino, C₁₋₆ alkoxycarbonylamino-C₁₋₈ alkyl, cyano, straight-chain or branched cyano-(C_{1-C6})-alkyl, carboxyl, C₁₋₈ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁₋₄ alkyl which is substituted by one or more fluorine atoms, carboxy-C₁₋₈ alkyl or C₁₋₈ alkoxycarbonyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, straight-chain or branched cyano-C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, where the aryl radical can be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, carboxyl, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkoxycarbonyl, by trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkoxy, benzyloxy, nitro, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, cyano, straight-chain or branched cyano-C₁₋₆ alkyl, where R and R₁ or R₂ and R₃ can form a fused aromatic 6-membered ring with the quinoline ring forming an acridine ring which for its part can be

substituted at any C atom ring position by the radicals R, R₁, R₂ and R₃ having the meanings mentioned above;

P and Q are each 2 hydrogen atoms;

Z is oxygen or sulfur, where the radical



substituted on the quinoline heterocycle can be attached to C atoms C₂₋₈ of the quinoline ring skeleton;

X is nitrogen or C-R₅, where R₅ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

n,m independently of one another is an integer between 0 and 3, with the proviso that when n = 0, X is a CR₅R₆ group wherein R₅ and R₆ independently of one another represent hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl, and that the nitrogen atom adjacent to the C=Z group is substituted by a hydrogen atom or a C₁₋₆ alkyl group;

R₄ is a straight-chain or branched C₁₋₂₀ alkyl radical which can be saturated or unsaturated, with one to three double and/or triple bonds, and which can be unsubstituted or can optionally be substituted at the same or different C atoms by one, two or more aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, cyano, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino or di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino; a C₆₋₁₄ aryl radical, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-C₁₋₄ alkyl radical, or a C₂₋₁₀ heteroaryl or C₂₋₁₀ heteroaryl-C₁₋₄ alkyl radical which contains one or more heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, where the C₁₋₄ alkyl radical can be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, halogen or oxo (=O) and where the C₆₋₁₄ aryl or C₂₋₁₀ heteroaryl radical can be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of straight-chain or branched

131 C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, halogen, cyano, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, carbonylamino, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, carboxyl, C₁₋₈ alkoxy, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₆ alkyl which is substituted by one or more fluorine atoms, hydroxyl, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkoxy, where adjacent oxygen atoms can also be linked by C₁₋₂ alkylene groups, benzyloxy, nitro, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, aryl, which can be unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, carboxyl, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, straight-chain or branched C₁₋₈ alkoxy, benzyloxy, nitro, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, cyano, straight-chain or branched cyano-C₁₋₆ alkyl;

and their structural isomers and stereoisomers and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.
